

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

USA,

Plaintiff,

v.

IOVANNY CASTRO-CAMACHO,

Defendants.

Case No. 21-5187 TLF

DETENTION ORDER

THE COURT conducted a hearing under the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e),(g) on the government's Motion for Detention (Dkt. 14) on September 15, 2021 and determined that detention is appropriate because no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community or reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court as required.

The defendant is charged in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington with conspiracy to distribute controlled substances (Count 1), distribution of controlled substances (Count 2) and possession with intent to distribute control substances (Counts 3, 4). The Complaint alleges that Count 1 involved 50 grams or more of actual methamphetamine, one kilogram or more of a mixture of substance containing a detectable amount of heroin, five kilograms or more of a mixture of substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, and 400 grams or more of a mixture or substance containing fentanyl. Dkt. 1, Complaint, at p.2.

1 The current charges, involving drug crimes with a maximum sentence of 10-
2 years or more, triggers the rebuttable presumption of detention, that “no condition or
3 combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as
4 required and the safety of the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(1). The presumption
5 operates to shift the burden of production to the defendant. *United States v. Hir*, 517
6 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2008). The prosecution has the burden of persuasion. *Id.* If the
7 defendant proffers evidence to rebut the statutory presumption, this does not mean the
8 presumption has been erased; it simply means the presumption is an evidentiary finding
9 that militates against release, and is weighed along with the other factors identified in 18
10 U.S.C. § 3142(g). *United States v. Hir*, 517 F.3d at 1086.

11 The defendant proffered evidence in this case, but has not overcome the
12 presumption of detention. The government met its burden of showing by a
13 preponderance of the evidence an extreme risk of flight or failure to appear. Defendant
14 has substantial ties in Mexico including family and his fiancé that he frequently visits,
15 and those visits are for long periods of time. The government has also met its burden of
16 showing by clear and convincing evidence that defendant presents a serious risk of
17 dangerousness to others and to the community given the seriousness of the offense, the
18 types of drugs involved and the quantity of drugs. Further, defendant is alleged to have
19 been in primary control of the search residence and played a leadership role.

20 Even though defendant has stated that he has stable employment, has no prior
21 history of criminal involvement, and the Court is not considering his temporary
22 immigration status, the Court is still not persuaded that defendant would comply with the
23 terms of release into the community.

1 < The defendant shall on order of a court of the United States or on request of an
2 attorney for the Government, be delivered to a United States Marshal for the
3 purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.
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5 Dated this 17th day of September, 2021.
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9 Theresa L. Fricke
10 United States Magistrate Judge
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